



National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center

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Inside Wallops

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NASA Administrator Announces Resignation

After nearly ten years as the head of America's space program, NASA Administrator, Daniel S. Goldin, announced his resignation effective November 17.

"For nearly a decade, it has been my honor to serve the American people by leading our Nation's space program and its dedicated personnel," Administrator Goldin said in a letter to President George W. Bush. "It was the highlight of my life when your father asked me in 1992 to serve as America's ninth Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration."

In his letter, the Administrator added he was happy and proud to serve three



Daniel S. Goldin

presidents and considered it an honor and a duty to stay w h e n President Bush asked him to minister the office until a new NASA Administrator was found. While no replacement has been selected, Administrator Goldin will work with the Administration before he leaves office to identify an interim Acting Administrator.

Administrator Goldin, 61, was appointed April 1, 1992, by President George H.W. Bush and became the Agency's longest-serving chief on March 5, 2001, surpassing James Fletcher's previous record of nearly nine years during two separate terms.

The Administrator also announced he has accepted an interim position as a Senior Fellow for the Council on Competitiveness in Washington, as he transitions into the private sector.

In a speech to NASA employees on NASA Television, Administrator Goldin thanked the Agency workforce and applauded their dedication.

"We have been through a lot together these past ten years. Our Agency's greatest strength is this team of highly qualified and diverse people," said Administrator Goldin. "Each and every day, you have demonstrated an unyielding devotion to teamwork, communication, creativity and respect. You are clearly committed to excellence. I am proud to have been a

part of that commitment and NASA's continuing mission to expand the frontiers of flight, space and knowledge."

Through aggressive management reforms, Administrator Goldin reduced annual budgets by cumulative total of \$40 billion. He implemented a more balanced aeronautics and space program by reducing human space flight funding from nearly half of NASA's total budget to a little more than one-third. This allowed him to increase funding for science and aerospace technology by more than 10 percent.

While serving as Administrator, the Agency's civil service workforce was reduced by about a third, while the Headquarters' civil service and contractor workforce was reduced by more than half. During this time, NASA's overall productivity climbed 40 percent.

Administrator Goldin cut the time required to develop Earth- and space-science spacecraft by 40 percent and reduced the cost by two-thirds, while increasing the average number of missions launched per year by a factor of four. The number of Earth-observing satellites in orbit, collecting vital data, has tripled over the past nine years.

The Administrator played a pivotal role in redesigning the International Space Station and reduced Space Shuttle costs by about one-third, while improving all of NASA's safety indicators. He has been a vigorous proponent for increased exploration of Mars, and expanded opportunities for public and educational participation in the adventure of space exploration. NASA contract awards to minority, small and disadvantaged businesses, and women-owned ventures have more than tripled.

During the Administrator's tenure, NASA launched 171 missions, of which 160 have been successful.

"Being appointed NASA Administrator was the fulfillment of a childhood dream. This is the greatest job in the world and it is difficult to leave a job you love," Administrator Goldin concluded. "But NASA's mission of discovery will continue. Humanity will continue to benefit from the fruits of this journey and I am proud and deeply humbled by the opportunity that was given me. The people of NASA have my unconditional respect and eternal gratitude."

Joseph H. Rothenberg, Announces Retirement

Joseph H. Rothenberg, Associate Administrator for Space Flight at NASA Headquarters, has announced his plans to retire from the Agency, effective December 15. No successor has been selected.



Joseph H. Rothenberg

Rothenberg, joined NASA in 1983, was named Associate Administrator in January 1998 and is in charge of NASA's human exploration and development of space. Before coming to NASA

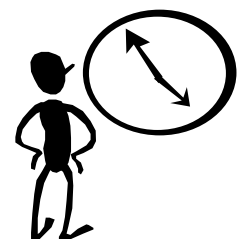
Headquarters, he served as Director of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, beginning in 1995.

"Under Joe's guidance NASA was able to complete the first phase of construction of the International Space Station and begin human operations onboard the orbiting research platform," said NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin. "His work has established the knowledge base needed for safe and effective systems that will allow humans to live and work for extended periods in space."

Rothenberg, who joined NASA in 1983, was named Associate Administrator in January 1998 and is in charge of NASA's human exploration and development of space. Before coming to NASA Headquarters, he served as Director of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, beginning in 1995.

From 1981 to 1983, Rothenberg served as Executive Vice President of Computer Technology Associates, Inc., Space Systems Division, McLean, Va., where he managed all ground test and operations systems-engineering projects. Rothenberg was with Grumman Aerospace from 1964 until 1981.

**Daylight Saving Time
Ends Oct. 28**



**Be sure to set your clock
Back one hour**

Medical Alert on Anthrax

What is Anthrax?

Anthrax is a rare disease that occurs usually in animals in most continents. The bacteria, *Bacillus anthracis*, can infect humans through physical contact, ingestion, or inhalation. Because of the bacteria's ability to form spores (like dormant seeds), anthrax is one of the agents that could be used for biological warfare.

What are the symptoms of Anthrax?

Between 1-6 days after exposure, symptoms can occur. Contact symptoms initially start out as bump like an insect bite, which develops within 1-2 days into a vesicle or blister and then a painless ulcer 1-3 cm in diameter. Similar to some spider bites, a black dry necrotic area then develops and can be associated with local lymph gland swelling. Ingestion symptoms include nausea, loss of appetite, vomiting, fever, then abdominal pain, vomiting of blood, and severe diarrhea.

Inhalation symptoms are those similar to a common cold (fever, fatigue, occasionally a dry cough and chest discomfort) that can initially improve. Symptoms can progress to abrupt development of severe respiratory distress with shortness of breath, sweating, and cyanosis.

Survival—if untreated—after symptoms range from 75% for skin infections to only about 10% for pulmonary infections. Exposure to a minimum number of Anthrax spores is necessary for infection to occur. Experts think about 8,000 spores are necessary for infection to occur. Anthrax is NOT contagious. Anthrax CANNOT be passed from one person to another.

Prevention/Prophylaxis/Treatment

The best way to treat Anthrax is to prevent exposure. If a package or postal mail looks abnormal, then think twice about handling it or opening it. It may

be helpful to have gallon size zip-lock bags available in areas where mail is opened. If something contains a powdery substance that might possibly be Anthrax, then avoid handling it and slip it into the plastic bag and seal it. Avoid touching your eyes, or mouth and wash your hands well with soap and water as soon as possible. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately.

If a possible exposure occurs, testing for the presence of Anthrax is accomplished by nasal swabs and, if possible, by blood test. Following testing, a common antibiotic—usually 500 mg. of Cyprofloxacin twice a day—is prescribed. This prophylactic therapy is very effective in preventing development of disease. Once prophylactic antibiotic therapy is begun, current convention requires continuing for 60 days. Antibiotics should NOT be taken unless there is credible indication of exposure to Anthrax because of potential side effects and development of resistance in many bacteria currently sensitive to these drugs.

NASA health care officials will update employees with further information, as it becomes available.

Additional information is available from:

1. Centers for Disease Control, <http://www.cdc.govncidod/diseases/bioterr.htm>
2. Domestic Preparedness Information Line, <http://www.nbc-med.org>
3. State Department, <http://www.travel.state.gov>
4. U.S. Postal Service, http://www.usps.com/news/2001/press/pr01_1010tips.htm
5. NASA Occupational Health Program Web site, <http://ohp.ksc.nasa.gov>

Visit by OHR Representative Scheduled

Khrista White, Employee Benefits Specialist, Office of Human Resources, will be at Wallops on November 6 in Building F-160 to answer questions and meet with employees any time that day. Material will be available on health benefits and Thrift Savings plans as well as other general benefits.

For further information contact White on x 66-8208.

CFC Fun Day Celebration

November 1

11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Pavilion

To register for the volleyball tournament, enter the chili cook-off or to volunteer with activities call Regena Haugh, x1530.

On Top of the World The Journey and Insights Aviation Pioneer Gus McLeod

November 6
10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.
Building D-10

In May of 1999, Gustavus "Gus" McLeod became the first person to fly to the Magnetic North Pole in an open-cockpit airplane. On April 5, 2000, McLeod took off from Montgomery County Airpark in Gaithersburg, Md, in an attempt to become the first person to reach the Geographic North Pole in an open-cockpit Stearman biplane. The trip covered over 3,500 miles one-way, ending with a successful landing on an ice pack. His response to why he undertook these challenges is "because it had never been done before".

Wallops employees are invited to hear McLeod talk about the challenges and achievements of his journey.

Water Rocket Contest

Noon on Nov. 1, 2001 at the Softball Field

Craig Purdy, Suborbital and Special Orbital Projects Directorate, does a wind direction check prior to his launch during last year's competition.



PAO Digital Photo

Space Man Spiff and the Saturators have held bragging rights for more than a year for the top notch Wallops Water Rocket. As part of the Combined Federal Campaign Fun Day activities, last year's champions will put their title on the line.

* Build and Launch an Air Pressure Water Rocket

Teams of no more than four (Wallops partners and Contractors)

Teams can represent

1. Your Building
2. Contractual Organization
3. Facility Organization

* Judging Based on Following (100 Pts.)

-Overall looks and Aesthetics (20 points)
Points awarded by employee vote 1 hour pre-launch

-Stability during flight (Up to 20 points)

-Altitude Achieved (Up to 20 points)

0-20 meters	10 points
21-29 meters	12 points
30-39 meters	14 points
40-49 meters	16 points
50-59 meters	18 points
Over 60 meters	20 points

-Overall Flight (Up to 20 points)

-Working Recovery System (10 points)

-Payload (1 raw egg) returned safely (10 points)

** Bonus points for multiple stage rocket (Up to 15 points)

For information or to register your entry call Ed Parrott, x1681

For ideas on construction, visit these web sites:

www.geocities.com/CapeCanaveral/Lab/5413/construct.html
quest.arc.nasa.gov/space/teachers/html/rockets/act11

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